tions may have a detent, catch, or other feature to help maintain the dialyzer in place as well.

[0123] In accordance with another aspect of the invention, a bicarbonate, acid and/or other reagent supply device may be selectively associated with the dialysis unit. As described above, the dialysis unit **51** requires a supply of certain chemicals to generate dialysate and/or other materials needed for system operation. FIG. **25** shows a reagent supply **49** used to provide acid, bicarbonate and/or other materials to the dialysis unit **52**. (FIG. **21** shows the reagent supply **49** attached to the acid/bicarbonate connection point **512** on the front panel **511**.) The reagent supply **49** in this illustrative embodiment includes an E-prong connector **491** that is arranged to mate with the acid/bicarbonate connection point **512**. As with other connections made by the user at the front panel **511**, e.g., including the blood line connections at the connection point **514**, the mating connectors may be color coded or otherwise marked to help ensure proper connections are made. For example, the E-prong connector **491** and the acid/bicarbonate connection point **512** may be colored orange, while the arterial line **203** and its mating connection at the connection point **514** may be colored red, and the venous line **204** and its mating connection at the connection point **514** are colored blue. Leading from the E-prong connector **491** are a bicarbonate supply line **492**, a water supply line **493** and an acid supply line **494**. (See FIG. **6** and the accompanying description regarding the function of these lines.) The water supply line **493** provides water to a bicarbonate supply **28** (which in this embodiment is a 750g Altracart Bicarbonate cartridge (#500750A) sold by Baxter International Inc. that includes a powdered bicarbonate material, but may be any suitable supply), which provides bicarbonate to the dialysis unit **51** via the bicarbonate supply line **492**. In this embodiment, the acid supply line **494** leads to an acid bag spike **495**, which may be used to pierce and draw a suitable acid from a IV-type bag or other container. In this embodiment, the acid bag spike **495** includes a spike member **495***a* and a pair of spring clips **495***b*. The spring clips **495***b* are joined together at center portions by a connecting bar such that the spring clips **495***b* and the connecting bar form an "H" shape and allow the spring clips **495***b* to be pivoted relative to each other when proximal ends of the spring clips **495***b* are squeezed toward each other. The spring clips **495***b* may be arranged to engage with a connector element on an acid bag (or other acid supply, not shown) so that the spike member **495***a* remains engaged with the bag until a user disengages the clips **495***b*. For example, distal ends of the clips **495***b* may include barbs that engage with the acid supply, and the clips may be disengaged from the acid supply by squeezing proximal ends of the clips **495***b* together to disengage the barb elements at the distal ends of the clips **495***b* from the acid supply. The acid bag spike **495** may also include a valve **495***c* (in this case, a pinch clamp) to open/close the line of the acid bag spike **495**. In accordance with one aspect of the invention, the acid bag spike **495** may be replaced (disconnected from the acid supply line **494** at a cap connector **496**) with another component, such as an acid jug straw (not shown) or other arrangement. When used with a jug straw, the cap connector **496** may be engaged with an acid jug opening such that the cap connector **496** covers the opening, like a cap. Alternatively, the jug straw can terminate in a spike, which then has the ability to penetrate a self-sealing (e.g. rubber) membrane covering the opening of the acid jug. Thus, different types of components may be attached to the acid supply line **494** depending on the acid supply arrangement (such as a jug, bottle, bag, or other).

[0124] FIG. **26** shows a close up view of the E-prong connector **491** and the corresponding connection point **512** at the front panel **511**. The E-prong connector **491** has three parallel prongs (corresponding to the bicarbonate and acid supply lines **492** and **494** and the water supply line **493**) that that engage with corresponding receiving holes in the connection point **512**. The E-prong connector **491** and receiving holes in the connection point **512** are arranged so that a center lumen (the water supply line **493**) is arranged above, or otherwise out of, a common plane of the two outer lumens (the bicarbonate and acid supply lines **492** and **494**). In this way, it is ensured that the bicarbonate and acid supply lines **492** and **494** are properly connected since the E-prong connector **491** cannot be engaged with the connection point **512** unless appropriately oriented. The E-prong connector **491** includes a pair of spring tabs **491***a* that can be engaged with corresponding slots **512***a* in the connection point **512**, e.g., when the prongs are properly seated in receiving holes of the connection point **512**. With the tabs **491***a* engaged in the slots **512***a*, the E-prong connector **491** cannot be easily removed from the connection point **512**, helping reduce the likelihood of an accidental disconnection. The E-prong connector **491** may be disconnected by pressing the tabs **491***a* toward each other so that barbs at the distal ends of the tabs **491***a* disengage from the slots **512***a*. The connection point **512** has similar spring tabs **512***b* which allow the connection point **512** to be connected to and disconnected from the front panel **511**.

[0125] In accordance with another aspect of the invention, a disinfect connector (not shown) engages with connection point **512** for use during a disinfection procedure. The disinfect connector has three parallel prongs having a similar orientation as the E-prong connector **491**, so that the prongs may engage with the receiving holes in connection point **512**. The channels in the prongs of the disinfect connector terminate within a common chamber within the disinfect connector. Thus, during a disinfect procedure, the bicarbonate flow line, acid flow line and water flow line are all interconnected, permitting disinfection of each of these flow lines during the disinfect procedure. (This is shown as a dashed inverted "T" line at **49** in FIG. **6**).

[0126] In accordance with another aspect of the invention, the blood lines **203**, **204** are equipped with a connector that enables two types of connections to be made. One type of connection is a plug-in or press-in connection by which the connector can be pushed into a receiving lumen and a leakfree connection made without requiring rotation of the connector or the receiving lumen. A second type of connection is a screw-type connection by which a leakfree connection can be made by a threaded engagement of the connector with a complementary element. For example, FIGS. **27** and **28** show a perspective view and a side view of a blood line connector **202** that is used with the blood lines **203**, **204** and that can engage with the blood line connection point **514** on the front panel **511**. The connector **202** includes a tube connection end **202***a* that connects to the corresponding blood line **203**, **204**, and a patient access connection end **202***b* that is arranged to connect to both a patient access as well as the connection point **514** to establish a leakfree connection. At the patient access connection end **202***b*, the connector **202** includes a frustoconical mem-